

THE ELECTIONS.

There has been a notable change of political feeling in Canada—such a change as has not been seen since 1878. The wide extent of the revolution will at once strike the observer. In every province except Prince Edward Island the Conservative cause has lost and the Liberal gained ground—and the island was Liberal before. There are two especially satisfactory features to be noted. One is the great success achieved by Mr. Laurier in Quebec in the face of a very unfair species of warfare waged against him by certain distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic church. The more judicious, far-seeing and liberal-minded bishops and priests took no part in this, but there were only too many who did. The other circumstance specially gratifying to the Liberals is the great triumph of Liberalism throughout the West. In our own province and in the Northwest and Manitoba the people were told persistently that the Liberal party was their deadly enemy. The people of the West have emphatically pronounced this assertion to be an untruth, and have most clearly testified their confidence in the Liberal party and its leader.

The defeat of Mr. Joseph Martin is an exceedingly regrettable occurrence, but there is good reason to believe that his defeat was not brought about by fair means. An honest and unbiased vote of the people of Winnipeg would have given Mr. Martin a majority. As in Victoria, an iniquitous plan of campaign was carried on in Winnipeg, bribery of more than one species being freely used. The Hudson's Bay railway scheme was there employed in the same way as the British Pacific project here—treated as a political instrument devised for the benefit of the Tupper party.

Other good men have gone down among the Liberals, notably Hon. David Mills and Wm. Paterson of Brant, who both seem to have spent more time away from their own districts than they could really afford. The Liberal gains in eastern cities are worthy of special notice. In Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John and Halifax their successes were remarkable. A survey of the whole field must give every Liberal reason to feel fully satisfied.

VICTORIA'S CHOICE.

The majority of Victoria's electors chose to differ with the rest of the country in pronouncing on the political questions of the day. We need say little now as to the wisdom of their course, further than that a good many of them have come to doubt its wisdom themselves. They see a little more clearly than they did the sort of a game that was played by the candidates of the Tupper government, and probably as time passes they will regret more and more keenly their own want of perception. Victorians had no more cause than the rest of the country to uphold the Tupper government, nor would they if they had not allowed themselves to be somewhat blinded to the true issues of the contest.

THE MCKINLEY IDEA.

Our neighbors to the south are unfortunate enough to have another four months of campaigning in prospect before their election day comes around. Canadians will be apt to conclude from their own experience that the U. S. is to be commiserated on this account, for the period of election disturbance has been quite long enough in this country. The disturbance is a good deal worse across the line, since both their tariff and their currency system are involved. The Republicans have declared for "protection and sound money," with the high priest of protection as the head of their ticket. Mr. McKinley makes the announcement, however, that if the Republicans gain control they will not attempt to revive the McKinley tariff. A Republican journal says this announcement "is in keeping with the progressive policy of the party. It is a fundamental principle of its existence that it recognizes the fact that new conditions are constantly being created, and that the wisest legislation is that which yields to them." That is a euphemistic way of putting it. Those who remember the events of 1890-92 will deem it more rational to suppose that Mr. McKinley does not care to invite another revolt like that which overwhirled the Republicans in the latter year after two years' working of the McKinley tariff. Some Canadian protectionists have babbled more or less about the economic experiences of our neighbors, but they conveniently forget the little incident of 1892, and it is hardly to be expected that they will learn anything from the cautious announcement of the author of the high tariff bill that he does not pro-

pose a repetition of the experiment. It is extremely probable that Mr. McKinley will be the next president, and therefore probable that the programme to be carried out for the next four years will be a slight modification of the present tariff so as to make it meet the needs of revenue, while the monetary system will be practically left unchanged. What the bolting silver Republicans and the Democrats will do is quite uncertain, but there is apparently no reason to expect that they will be able to carry their bi-metallic idea into effect against the strong feeling of the majority. One monetary disturbance like that of the last few years should suffice a nation for a very long time.

MANITOBA'S POSITION.

The latest returns indicate that a majority of the Manitoba electoral districts have elected supporters of Tupper and coercion. If this is the case Manitobans have placed themselves in a very unfortunate position. They practically appealed to the rest of the country for aid in their fight against coercion, yet they returned a majority of their representatives to support the men who were pledged to coercion. It is true that complications arose to prevent a fair vote being taken on the question. The opposition vote was divided in two of the districts, and in Winnipeg the grossest kind of corruption was employed freely on behalf of the government. But the fact remains that the province as a whole pronounced in favor of its declared enemies, while the rest of the country was responding to its appeal for assistance.

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Our Ottawa dispatches to-day indicate that Sir Charles Tupper wishes to resign immediately, while his colleagues urge him to hold on to office. Sir Charles is undoubtedly in the right. There can be no uncertainty about the country having declared for a change, and no good reason can be urged for delaying the change. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that the new government should get into a position to carry on the business of the country. Whatever Sir Charles Tupper's faults may be, he should be slow to believe that he will deliberately decide to block the wheels simply because he has been beaten.

Sir Leonard Tilley could hardly be called a brilliant statesman, but his abilities were considerable and he was always highly respected. He was New Brunswick's representative among the "Fathers of Confederation," having practically secured that province's adhesion to the union. Sir Leonard, as finance minister in Sir John Macdonald's government, made the budget speech in which the "National Policy" was first laid before parliament in detailed form, and it is a rather remarkable coincidence that his death should have occurred just as the country had pronounced against that policy after a trial of seventeen years.

Speaking of the Canadian cheese business the Monetary Times says: "It is very significant of the state of the cheese industry that while for the year ended with March, 1895, Canada sent abroad 147,000,000 pounds, her exports for the year ended with last March were 105,000,000, an increase of nearly 11 per cent. And yet for this increased quantity we received \$560,000 less money, where if the price had kept up to the level of the previous year, we should have received \$16,513,000 instead of \$14,114,000."

Of the Conservative candidates elected in Ontario at least fourteen are opposed to the government's school policy. The straight Tupper vote in the premier province was exceedingly small.

As the returns now stand, Nova Scotia has eleven Liberal members to nine Conservatives. This revolution in Tupper's own province is rather significant.

Quite a number of manufacturers of the Red Parlor brand declared during the past few weeks that the accession of the Liberals to power would mean the shutting down of industrial establishments. The noise of the closing doors has not yet been heard. Mr. Laurier may have a large working majority in the new parliament, but he will find a very strong and aggressive party confronting him from the opposition benches, seeing that Messrs. Earle and Prior are now in the "cool shades."

The popularity of Mr. Hewitt Bostock, the member elect for Yale-Cariboo, was amply exemplified during last evening's Liberal demonstration. When the announcement of Mr. Bostock's election was made the crowd responded with three rousing cheers. As the procession moved past The Province office the crowd testified their approval of the noble services in the cause of Liberalism performed by that enterprising journal by cheering The Province and Mr. Scaife, its capable editor, again and again.

An exchange thus refers to a sequel of one of Tupper's purchases: "Another coercion vote paid for. Mr. James Metcalfe, late M.P. for Kingston, was notified yesterday that he had been appointed warden of Kingston penitentiary, at a salary of \$2,900 per annum. Warden Lavell has been placed on the retired list, with an allowance of \$1,400 a year. That is the way the people's money is wasted—\$3,400 a year

for a \$2,000 job. And that is one of the reasons why times are hard in Canada. Turn the rascals out."

How many hills of beans will Col. Prior amount to at Ottawa?

All doubts about the cabinet minister-ship have been happily solved.

The blame of the catastrophe can hardly be laid to "Grit roorbacks."

Laurier, Mowat and Victory, Tupper, Prior and Soup.

Shortly before election day the Hon. Thomas McGreevy said: "Electors, remember that injustice can never go unpunished." Uncle Thomas' words appear to have sunk deep into the electors' minds, for they kicked him out on Tuesday. If he were now to serve out the rest of his sentence in Carleton jail his declaration would attain full weight.

"Didn't know it was loaded." Is the explanation offered by the Tories.

"After me the deluge." Old Tom-morrow was a prophet.

Col. Prior seems to have resigned the wrong office.

The monopolies and combines are wearing the deepest mourning.

Hon. Mr. Ives, minister of trade and commerce, Col. Prior's superior officer, speaking at Lennoxville on the 18th inst., was unusually severe on a gentleman who he described as a "blowing Jew," and closed his speech by advocating a tax on Jews as a means of bringing about prosperity.

Sir Charles Tupper and Jim Corbett should now exchange condolences.

In the last parliament the Northwest Territories were represented by four Conservatives. On Tuesday the four opposition candidates were returned—two Liberals and two Patrons. In 1891 the voting was open, and all sorts of intimidation were practised. On Tuesday the voters had the protection of the ballot. The N.P. has not yet made the Northwest rich.

One of the peculiar incidents of the campaign was Sir Charles Tupper's appearance at Windsor to speak on behalf of Mr. Odette, the government candidate in North Essex, who has long been a pronounced annexationist. Sir Charles is fond of talking about his loyalty, but he found no difficulty in stretching his loyalty a little when occasion demanded the sacrifice.

FROM WELLINGTON. To the Editor:—Twenty dead men are going from Wellington to vote Prior and Earle. See? Twenty-three from Napier. See? That's 43. See? We get down there, go to Liberal-Conservative rooms and get our money. See? Say nothing; keep quiet.

JOE JOE. "TRUE PATRIOTISM." To the Editor:—If Messrs. Earle and Prior have the interest of Victoria at heart, as so often expressed, their duty to Victoria is now manifest—"Resign at once." Their going to Ottawa would result in doing good to one class only—the auctioneers.

H. J. ROBERTSON. Victoria, June 25.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN CHINA.

The Chinese government has now apparently realized the importance of railways, says Engineering, and it seems prepared to set to work at once in the matter of conferring upon the Celestial empire the boon of railway accommodation. This becomes evident from a recently published imperial decree, which is an interesting document from an engineering point of view. "As railways," says the decree, "are of such exceeding great importance, and more especially so for commerce, the imperial government has definitely issued instructions to introduce them in China. The princes and ministers have, therefore, been commanded to propose, in the first instance, the building of a railway in the vicinity of the capital of the empire. Subsequently they have commissioned the Governor in Kuang-Si, Hu-Tu-Ten, to have the district surveyed, and they state now that a railway line from Tien-tsen along the western border of the Emperor canal, round the 'Southern Parks,' as far as Lu-Chou-Chow bridge will be 216 li (about 85 miles) long, and will cost about 2,400,000 taels. They have also sent in maps with all possible necessary information concerning the matter, and requested that a director might be appointed for the undertaking. It is exceeding difficult to conduct an entirely new undertaking, for one must be quite certain as to what measures one means to adopt. As Hu-Tu-Ten already previously has forwarded good reports of the matter, and now has measured the distance from Tien-tsen to Lu-Chou-Chow, we by this appoint him director of the section mentioned above. The cost has to be defrayed by the minister of finance and the governors in the northern ports. As regards the projected line from Peking to Hangchow, the construction of a limited railway company, and at once commence the building of the line. The imperial officials are to refrain from any interference in the company's affairs. Should the undertaking prove successful we promise special distinctions. All officials in Peking and the provinces are to be supplied with full information about the matter."

The Jesuit Fathers in the island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, have turned the church over to the Benedictines in order to be free to take up missionary work in the district of Lanno, where there are no Christians.

THE ZIONITE MOVEMENT.

Among the new and noteworthy religious movements of the day the agitation in favor of a return of the Jews to the land of their fathers, on account of its extraordinary proportions and its international character, can claim rather exceptional prominence. There has always been, both among Jews and Christians, a sentimental or religious interest in the re-establishment of the children of Israel as a nation or an ecclesiastical communion in their historic home; but only in our day and date has the movement assumed a tangible form, and has a beginning been made toward the realization of this idea. The Zionites, by which the name propagandists of this crusade are known, have become a power; and the existence of fully three dozen Jewish colonies in Palestine, with more than four thousand colonists, as also the active support of such Jewish influence as the banking house of the Rothschilds, and of the international Alliance Israelite, are evidence enough that we are dealing here with a phenomenon deeply rooted in the religious thought of the times.

The first beginning of the Zionite movement date back to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Roumania some twelve years ago. This aroused among the Eastern Israelites a phenomenon known for a return to the Holy Land. Societies were organized, moneys were secured, and at once colonies were sent out. One of the results of this zeal without wisdom was the fate of a band of students from the University of Cherson, who went to Palestine determined to live as plain farmers, but who sold the policy of their rashness by untold sufferings. As early as 1884 the Russian Zionites held a national congress at Kattowitz, where was founded the "Montefiore Association," later reorganized, with the sanction of the government, as a "Palestine Agricultural Association." The central seat is at Odessa, and a representative committee sits at Jaffa, where also the organ of the society is published.

The plans of the association have been carefully matured. Among their ideas is also the establishment of a Hebrew as a language of the Israelites. The Jaffa school for boys and girls is almost a Hebrew college; money for a Hebrew university in Palestine is reported to be forthcoming. The beginnings of a National Hebrew library at Jaffa have been made largely through donations from prominent Jewish scholars. A regular Hebrew literature is being developed. Not only are the standard works of Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, and others being translated, but also original Hebrew works, especially in poetry, belle-lettres, fiction, are attracting the attention of the literary world. Among Jewish lyrical writers Jehuda Gordon and Mapn deserve special mention. Jewish political papers, such as Hammeleik (The Reporter), began in 1891, Hammeleik (The Interpreter), began in 1891, both weeklies, as also the scientific journal Hasachar (The Morning Dawn), first issued in 1898, have already an international reputation. By utilizing these means and mediums the Zionites are doing thorough work to educate their people and imbue them for their projects. We have found in the Jewish-Christian movement, headed by Rabinowitz, a learned lawyer at Kishenev, southern Russia, who is known to Americans on account of the prominent part he took in the Chicago religious congress. He aims at the establishment of a Jewish-Christian church, recognizing Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah of the world, and the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy and prediction, but with a retention of the national characteristics of the Jews considered consistent with the acceptance of Jesus, such as circumcision, the observance of the seventh day, and the like, and aiming further at the establishment of this communion in Palestine, with the Hebrew as the language of the people. A similar project developed only last year at Smyrna, but independently of the Rabinowitz movement, has already resulted in the establishment of a Jewish-Christian colony and congregation in the Holy Land.—Harper's Weekly.

THE SULTAN'S NEW FAVORITE.

In the Constantinople correspondence of a London newspaper some accounts are given of the latest and most powerful favorite of the Sultan, Ahmet Izet. It appears that this worthy was a lawyer, who, in the latter days of Mahmud Nedim, was appointed judge of the Tিজaret. As a Hamidian system developed he became a palace spy, and distinguished himself by the wide range of his observation and the varied character of his reports. From being a mere reporter he became a councillor. He is said to be a man of very quick perception, exceedingly cunning, utterly without principle or scruple and very very fertile in resources. With these opportunities he succeeded by the beginning of last autumn in casting all the other families of Abdul Tamid into the shade. His reports and counsels destroyed Kiamil and Kutchuk Said, induced the Sultan to seek support from Russia and brought into office a cabinet of which all the members were his own creatures, excepting Mahmud Djellal-ed-Din Pasha, whose influence he now has overcome. In bringing all this to pass he has made enemies in every direction. He is hated by the old Turkish party for his pro-Russian policy; by the advanced Turkish party for his despotic methods; and he has incurred moreover, the suspicion and jealousy of all the members of the old palace groups. Under the pretense of relieving the Sultan's health from the nervous strain which was breaking it down, he has contrived to get the direction of police and diplomatic affairs, and has become a person of paramount influence.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Pierre de Coubertin in Review of Reviews: It has been said that the Franco-Russian alliance owes its origin to the Crimean war. I have shown how it became popular in France, and what an interesting problem has been solved by its conclusion. It only remains to say what we may expect from it. Upon this subject there is some uncertainty among the intelligent classes that the people as a whole do not share. It is not known whether the alliance, of whose existence there is no longer any doubt, is only defensive or if it is also

in certain cases offensive. France and Russia have promised mutual support in repelling attacks of which one or the other might be the object from some great European power—Germany, for instance. Are they pledged in the same way in case that one or the other of them should have motives for attacking another power? No one knows this, but it is important. In any event, it is certain that the French people have authorized their government only to form an alliance of peaceful tendencies, and that they are rejoiced to learn that it has been signed, because they see there a guarantee that peace will not be disturbed. Their disillusion and disappointment would be great if they discovered that more had been promised, and that the responsibility of future struggles had been put upon them.

THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

So much for the development of the food investigations. But what are the results already gained, and what is to be expected in the future? One thing which is brought out by these investigations is that we make a fourfold mistake in our food economy. 1. We purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We use the costly kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and the like, when the less expensive ones are just as nutritious, and when rightly cooked, are just as palatable. Many do this under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the dear food materials, and that economy in their diet is somehow detrimental to their dignity or their welfare. And, unfortunately, those who are most extravagant in this respect are often the ones who can least afford it. 2. Our diet is apt to be one-sided. It often does not contain the different nutritive ingredients in the proper proportions. We consume relatively too much of the food ingredients of food—those which are burned in the body and yield heat and muscular power. Such are the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour, potatoes, and sugar, of which such enormous quantities are eaten in the United States. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat, which makes muscle and sinew, and which are the basis of blood, bone and brain. 3. We use excessive quantities of food. This is true not only of the wealthy, but of many people in moderate circumstances also. Part of the excess which is bought is thrown away in the wastes of the kitchen and the table, so that the injury to health from over-eating, great as it may be, is doubtless much less than if all of the food we buy were actually eaten. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are the well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—broom workers as distinguished from handworkers. Not everybody eats too much; indeed, there are some who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But there are those, and their number is legion, with whom the eating habit is as vicious in its effect on health as the drinking habit, which is universally deplored. 4. And finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in the methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time.—From "The People's Food—A Great National Inquiry," in June Review of Reviews.

THE CZAR'S TRUST IN THE PEOPLE.

June Review of Reviews: The Czar is said to take much more after his mother than his father. The Czar has already reigned for about eighteen months, but so far he has wisely refrained from attempting to initiate any startling new departures. What he has done so far has been in the right direction. He has dispensed with the excessive precautions with which the police thought it necessary to guard his person. He has gone in and out among the people as free as any merchant in St. Petersburg; and one of his first acts, on returning to St. Petersburg from the funeral, was to censure the chief of police for issuing an order forbidding the people to open the window or to appear on their balconies while the funeral procession was passing through the streets. Among the signs of a more liberal tendency on the part of the Czar the observer noted the fact that he caused the imperial manifesto addressed to the Pins to be amended in accordance with the wishes of the population. When the Polish deportation came to greet him he received them with great cordiality, and he is said to have declared that it gave him great pleasure to receive them. Be assured I make no difference on account of the religion you profess. My subjects are all equally dear to me. The press also was treated by the Czar's special request, with a generosity and liberality which previously was unprecedented in Russia.

MAKING A TRAIN STOP.

The making of a new train is a much bigger job than many think," explained Assistant Passenger Agent W. A. Knapp, who closed a conversation with the reporter by calling to the attention of the Illinois Central. "Now, for example, this case. In order to time card from New Orleans to Cincinnati, you have to stop exact time certain trains at New York. You must study the use of nearly every large road, and at some crossing will be of use to you and the travel agent. All the junction points are after, and you must study the use of the business men. It is one of those things which is in your face, but proves to be an intricate problem when you get inside."—New Orleans Democrat.

DUTCH POLITENESS.

The "Golden Rule" gives something of the quaint customs of the Dutch. In their country everybody bows, nobody nods, and mere touching of the hat is unknown. The gentleman bows first; but although he may have bowed for ten years he is denied the privilege of addressing the lady. A bow is given to every acquaintance. A Dutchman gives an order to a workman, and takes off his hat with a bow that would bring discredit to a duke. If he meets his neighbor's kitchen girl, he salutes her as he does his mistress; and the men servants give their recognition on meeting ladies. Everyone bows on passing a house where acquaintances reside; and it is amusing to see men go by and take off their hats at the windows, it being quite immaterial whether any of the family are visible. Ladies make a polite bend of the whole body as they pass houses where they meet. Tradesmen salute all their customers. A lady is bowed to by all her father's brother's or husband's friends; and if a Dutch boy's father or brother has met a lady, that boy must recognize her. Every man takes off his hat to every other man that he knows, the dustman and the pastor bowing as politely as two lords.

THREE TRUE FRIENDS.

Who Keep Every Promise—Banished; Kidney Disease; Wages; Dreaded Diseases; Known—The Great South Remedies.

We can get at the heart of the matter by letting other people tell of what these wonderful South Remedies have done for them. John Marshall, of Vero Beach, Fla., suffered as only those who have been troubled with American Rheumatic Cure, would be. Result—inside of nearly four miles to walk in the purpose of procuring another day's remedy. He continued to do any more of the troubles of the day of his affliction. Some disease consists of solids and hardened substances, manly removed, except the solids are dissolved. A patient will not do this. South Remedies that get the solids of the case. John G. Nickel, of known farmers in Wallace, suffered from kidney complaint with it awful pain. Nothing would do until he tried South Remedies. His words were: "I was taking only two, and I have never ever did. Let any one write postoffice and I will gladly give you a bottle." If the world looks blue in the face, is to the dyspeptic, for John Reid, Chesley, Ont., suffered from liver complaint and dyspepsia. "At times my liver was so sore I could not bear it pressed or moved from the outside. I tried a great many remedies without any benefit, until I tried a bottle of South Remedies. Before I had a bottle I was before a doctor."

THE KOLA DELUSION.

The profession will some of the great confidence which is proposed in kola and like upon the claim that it gives capacity for work. The same has been made for extract of coffee, and for alcohol. It is however that kola and allied from alcohol in that what gives a temporary disposition increased effort, this effect is displaced by the reaction of other words, the reaction of alcohol is very rapid. Beef extracts have been on the same grounds. A case of this question, however, will fore any intelligent physician evidence to convince him that the late Professor Lehmann, German authority on the chemistry, called attention to that caffeine is closely allied and other tissue poisons, the lation of which within the brain to loss of energy and ition to work. The late Dr. Smith has clearly shown that and coffee produce a feeling of readiness for work, but the influence of these beverages is er than that induced by amount of work performed. Beef tea, when given after a day by a celebrated French surgeon, veritable solution of potassium has been shown by the exper Horsley and Ferrier in the motor areas in the brains of that both beef tea and coffee nerve poisons. The analogy of kola to substance is like cocaine, opium, and other allied drugs, which might be called stimulants, which abolishes the sense of fatigue, without giving capacity for work, and with the consequences of mental effort. In fact, there is no doubt that the effort due to the influence of such drugs is a greater expenditure of work performed under conditions. Nature cannot be more damage than can be in the opinion of the writer, at the present time by the kola preparations of various

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in strength.—U. S. Government.